THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9255. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1780.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

TO-MORROW Evening, Dec. 28. will be presented, a Comedy, called

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Jaques, Mr WOODS;
Orlando, Mr GRAHAM; Touchstone, Mr JOHNSON;
Adam, Mr HEAPHY.
Rosalind, Mrs TAPLIN;
Audrey, Mrs HEAPHY.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

LETHE; or, ESOP IN THE SHADES.

Drunken Man, Mr FOWLER;
Fine Lady, Miss HURST.

Tickets and Places to be had at the Office of the Theatre.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

Edinburgh, December 26. 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, for the further improvement of correspondence, a POST OFFICE is established at GRANTOWN, in Strathspey, to take place from the 5th January next. The departures from Edinburgh will be on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at nine at night; and the arrivals on the same days, in the morning.

By order of the Postmaster-General,
DAVID ROSS, Sec.

From the London Papers, Dec 22.

Constantinople, Nov. 2. Though the plague which now reigns in this capital and its environs, has not occasioned such destruction as in 1778, it has, however, carried off a great number of people; but its ravages now begin to abate. The foreign Ministers who had retired to Bujukoere are returned to Pera, where no symptom of the plague has appeared for some time past. Eight thousand persons died of this distemper at Adrianople, the population of which place does not amount to 40,000. We are informed, that the plague is broke out at the Dardanelles, and that five of the crew of a French ship which arrived there about a fortnight ago, died by it. The French Consul who usually resides at the Dardanelles has retired from thence, because his house and those inhabited by other Christians are infested with the contagion.

Petersburgh, Nov. 14. For some weeks past the Empress has not appeared in public on Court days, on account of her being indisposed with the rheumatism in her arm.

Warsaw, Nov. 29. The general talk here is of a Pilgrim, who appeared on Friday last at the castle, and desired to speak with the King. The officer upon guard having informed his Majesty of it, who was then going to the Permanent Council, the King ordered some of his attendants to ask the Pilgrim what he wanted. The latter declaring he could communicate what he had to say only to the King, he was conducted to the royal presence. Some say, that the conference was not a long one, the King instantly perceiving that the Pilgrim's brain was turned; but others maintain, that the conference was pretty long, and that the unknown person delivered some papers to his Majesty. What is certain is, that the King did not go to the Permanent Council, but remained in his closet.

AMERICA.

From the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Charlestown, September 14.

LORD CORNWALLIS'S ORDERS.

Camden, 20th August, 1780.

LORD Cornwallis is happy to announce to the army, the great success of Lieut. Col. Tarleton, who with a detachment of light infantry, cavalry and infantry of the legion, consisting of 250, came up with and defeated Brigadier General Sumpter's corps, consisting of 700—killed and wounded 150, took two pieces of brass cannon, and 400 prisoners, retook 100 British prisoners, and released 150 friends to government.

Lord Cornwallis returns his warmest thanks to the officers and soldiers of the light infantry and legion, for their great services and distinguished bravery; and he assures Lieut. Col. Tarleton, that his great and eminent services endeavour to do him justice in the accounts which he shall transmit to his Sovereign.

George-Town, Sept 16. On the 8th instant Major Moncrieffe, with the 7th regiment, and a considerable body of Col. Wigfall's and Col. Ball's regiments of militia, crossed the Santee at Egan's ferry, on the day following encamped within eight miles of this town, and on the 10th arrived here. There were but few inhabitants here, and these in general were far from being rejoiced at our arrival. The troops have excellent quarters. Major Wemyss had been scouring the country to the northward of this. Several of the inhabitants, who after giving their paroles, joined Marion and Horry on their late incursion, have gone off with them. Some of their houses, &c. have been destroyed in *terrorem*. The persons of others equally culpable are secured, as they have, by their recent base conduct, shown themselves unworthy of being allowed to go at large.

Charlestown, Sept. 29. By a gentleman lately arrived from head-quarters, we learn, that great numbers of loyalists from North-Carolina have flocked in, to join the army with his Excellency Earl Cornwallis, near Waxsaw.

LONDON.

This day there was a levee at St James's, and afterwards a Council, at which the Judge Advocate of the Admiralty and the King's Advocate attended.

Yesterday, previous to the Drawing room, a Council was held, at which the Dutch Ambassador attended, when the King's reasons for his conduct with regard to the States of Holland were made known to him; and he was then informed of the necessity of his departure from this kingdom.

A Council was held last night at Lord Hillsborough's, soon after which a messenger was sent off with some dispatches for the British Minister at Berlin.

The Commission for letters of marque is not yet issued.

The late Memorial of Sir Joseph Yorke, presented to the States General on the 12th inst. is by far the most spirited and peremptory remonstrance he has ever laid before them. In that address, he brings the Dutch to close quarters indeed. They have no alternative. They must make an immediate answer to his former requisitions, declaring a positive and unequivocal acquiescence or refusal.

Their usual expedient of silence, they are told, in very plain terms, will not avail them, as that will be construed equal to a denial; and in either of those cases, he has strongly pledged his royal master to become the avenger of his wrongs. So far then, with regard to the Mynheers, we may be said to have advanced to the banks of the Rubicon. We now wait impatiently for the signal which is to determine, whether we are to stop here, or proceed farther; for if we once pass that critical boundary, there can be no retreat.

The present moment is a fine harvest for privateers. The trade of the Dutch is now very great, and several homeward-bound fleets are shortly expected, which, from their imaginary security, must fall an easy conquest to our ships of war.

There are now lying in the river Thames forty-four sail of Dutch ships, all of which are stopped from going down.

A private letter from Holland mentions, that twenty sail of Dutch ships were taking in their lading at the Texel, bound to France, and were to sail the 20th inst.

Sir Joseph Yorke is gone to Antwerp to settle some private affairs, after which he will come to London, and is expected to be here on Sunday or Monday next.

The Dutch mails are expected to cease going on Monday next.

Yesterday, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond kissed his Majesty's hand at St James's, on being appointed one of the Commissioners of the dock yards.

On Wednesday orders were sent to Portsmouth to get ready a frigate to send to the East Indies to acquaint the English there of the rupture with Holland.

There are seven sail of the line at Madras, and upwards of 12,000 well disciplined troops; so that if we mean to attack any of the Dutch settlements, we may be almost sure (with so powerful a force) of success.

A letter from Paris dated the 16th inst. says, "Our Court has promised the Dutch, in case of a rupture with England, to assist them with 70,000 troops, with complete field equipage, to be paid by France, without any subsidy, for two years to come."

There never was perhaps a more just, and at the same time a more spirited manifesto, than that which his Majesty has just published, in consequence of the insidious conduct of the Dutch; that particular passage, which imputes the whole national misunderstanding to the faction of Amsterdam, is a saving clause, through which the States General have yet an opportunity of preventing the vengeance of this long insulted country!

The next dispatches from Sir George Rodney, will probably bring advice of St Eustatia being in the hands of the English; orders having been sent to him to blockade that Island, immediately on his arrival in the West Indies.

There never was a state perhaps so much agitated with internal commotions as Holland is at this moment; the majority of the Provinces are said to be drawing up a spirited memorial, protesting against the conduct of Amsterdam, and praying, "That a war with Great Britain, may if possible "be averted, by the immediate punishment of the offending "Pensionary, and a strict adherence to the treaty, so long "subsisting between them and their old and faithful allies "the English."

There is still every reason to conclude, that there will be no war with Holland after all; but that the next mail will bring over the required submission on the part of the States General.

The present faction in Holland against Great Britain, has been raised solely by French gold.

The arrival of Admiral Hood, whether in America or the West Indies, will afford us an opportunity to strike an important blow against the enemy. If Rodney should be still at New York, and Admiral Hood join him there, our Commander will then have a sufficient force to make an effectual attack against Rhode Island, and burn Ternay's squadron. If, on the other hand, Rodney is returned to his former station at St Lucia or Barbadoes, and should there be reinforced by Admiral Hood, he will be enabled to make a descent on some of the French islands, without meeting with any opposition by sea from the enemy.

The person who was taken up with the Spanish Jesuit and brought to town on Monday, is the landlord of the house where the Jesuit lodged, and who had suffered himself to be persuaded by the prospect of gain to accompany the Spaniard in his flight. The latter, it seems, some time ago had opened himself to his landlord, and proposed to him a trip to the Continent; the landlord consulted his wife; and the result of the consultation was, that he should resolutely reject all the Spaniard's proposals. However, he afterwards consented, unknown to his wife; and the Jesuit and he having obtained passports under false names from Lord Stormont, set off for Ostend. The husband left a line behind for his wife, acquainting her with the place of his destination; on the perusal of it, she fell into a violent rage against the Spaniard for having seduced her husband from her, and resolved to be revenged on him, if possible, but did not reflect, at the time, that she was going to involve her husband in the same disaster. She immediately went to Bow-street, and gave all the information she could respecting the departure of the Jesuit, and her husband; in consequence of which information, they were pursued, overtaken, and are now in safe custody in London.

It is currently reported, that Lord Cathcart, who lately arrived from America, is to embark for that country with the next troops. His Lordship's first expedition was as a volunteer; he was then promoted to be Aid de Camp to General Clinton, upon whose recommendation as a judicious and intrepid officer, we hear he is to have a command under Lord Cornwallis in the ensuing campaign.

The Dutch have already removed General Stuart's regiment of Scots Hollanders from the sea coast to an inland part of the country; and by that, they have clearly expressed a doubt of the fidelity of that corps in case of a war with their own sovereign; or else they do not like to leave them near the sea, lest the men should avail themselves of the conveniency to escape to Britain.

Major Campbell, who arrived some time since from America, and was returning to that place with dispatches from Government, was taken a few days since, and carried into France.

Orders are gone down to Portsmouth for a strong squadron to sail immediately for the Texel, to attack any Dutch ships of war that may appear in those seas.

By letters dated the 26th of August, in lat. 21 S. long. W. 35. from on board the India ships that sailed from Portsmouth in the beginning of June last, brought by Tuesday's Lisbon mail, there are accounts, that the Prothee, their convoy, carried them so far to the westward that they were obliged to work down the coast of Brasil under hard unconquerable gales, whereby they lost near a month, and were then preparing for the rough weather and boisterous seas of the Cape. The crews were in general healthy, and in case of the ships losing company, were to rendezvous in the Straits of Sapi, where they expected to be in about ten weeks, and to arrive in China the beginning of January. The same letters advise, that the outward Bengal ships were gone into Rio Janeiro. This intelligence was brought by a Portuguese ship, which met them in the above latitude.

The patriots have inadvertently thrown a heavy sneer on their old friends, in so humourously proposing the thanks of the city, to the facetious Mr Rigby. They have improvidently forgot, how low the intended honour has been sunk in the estimation of the public, by a refusal from Sir Fletcher; a refusal, which, from so good an essayist, must prove them to be intrinsically worth *nothing*.

OPPORTUNITY is very properly likened to a naked man, whose head is bald, except one spot upon the forehead, where grows a single lock of hair; so that running (as he is represented) so fast, that the edge of a razor on which he treads cannot cut him, it is impossible to stop him, unless he is caught by the fore-lock. Let him once slip by, there is nothing upon him behind by which you can lay hold. He passed our fleet in the Bay of Biscay on the 27th of July 1778, when he might have been very easily seized by our Admiral. But alas! that *watchful* officer was *fast asleep* when he was passing that way. There was then a most favourable *opportunity* to destroy the French marine at one blow by our superior fleet. Superiority has since changed sides; and though Rodney and other gallant officers have courted *opportunity* since, to defeat the enemy, *opportunity* has been so enraged at the neglect that Keppel shewed to him on the 27th of July, that he never since would shew his front to a British commander.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, Nov. 20.

"On Thursday last two American ships, each mounting 20 guns, and laden with tobacco, arrived here from Williamsburgh, in Virginia, and gave us an account, that Lord Cornwallis had marched above 25 miles into North Carolina without interruption, and that he meant to advance, but only waited for reinforcements, and some heavy artillery, that had been landed at Charlestown since his departure from that place."

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, Dec. 3.

"For this month past, all the prizes that have been taken by our privateers have been sent in here, both ships and cargoes, and none ransomed during that time. Our harbour is now so crowded with them that scarce any vessel can go up or down without running foul of them. The Dutch have lately employed agents here to buy up the prizes; several of which they have manned, and sent to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, under Dutch colours, where they dispose of them to great advantage. The owners of the privateers always sell them for ready money, in order to make a quick dividends to their crews, as they are better pleased to have them sold as above, and have a little money paid them immediately on their return into port, than wait six, eight, or perhaps twelve months, and then receive two or three pounds more for their shares."

Extract of a letter from Corke, Dec. 10.

"This day arrived here a coaster from Milford, bound to this port: She fell in with a French privateer, in lat. 51. 40. long. 7. by which she was taken; the crew belonging to the above vessel consisted of a captain, a mate, three seamen, and a boy. The privateer took out of her the captain and two of the seamen, and sent four men on board to take care of her, with orders to follow the privateer; but when night came on it began to blow very hard, and was so dark, that they could not see her; the crew thought this a [illegible] opportunity to attempt to secure the vessel from the [illegible] men. The prize master had found out the Captain's [illegible] liquors, and had made himself so drunk that he had [illegible] bed. Two of the Frenchmen were in the cabin, en[illegible] ing to make themselves in the same condition, and t[illegible] was at the helm, having had his full dose of brandy; [illegible] twelve o'clock at night they were all so very d[illegible] they could not stand. The first thing therefore [illegible] did was to secure the man at the helm, by tying [illegible] and legs; they then went down into the cabin, where, [illegible] ing no great difficulty in securing the rest, they put them all down into the forecastle, fastening down the scuttle upon them, and in the morning, seeing nothing of the privateer, steered for this coast, and arrived here on the 10th."

From the London Gazette, Dec. 23.

St James's, Dec. 22.

THIS day Count Belgioioſo, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Emperor, had a private audience of his Majeſty, to notify the death of the Empreſs Queen, on the part of his Imperial Majeſty.

To which he was introduced by the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount Stormont, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies.

St James's, Dec. 23.

The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing his Majeſty's grants of the dignity of a Baron of the ſaid kingdom unto the following Gentlemen, and their heirs-male, by the names, ſtiles, and titles as under mentioned, viz.

James Dennis, Eſq; Chief Baron of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, Baron Tracton, of Tracton Abbey, in the county of Cork.

Sir Robert Tilſon Deane, Bart. Baron Muſkerry, in the county of Cork.

Armar Lowry Corry, Eſq; Baron Belmore, of Caſtlecoole, in the county of Fermanagh.

Thomas Knox, Eſq; Baron Welles, of Dungaunon, in the county of Tyrone.

John Baker Holroyd, Eſq; Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore, in the county of Meath.

Alſo like letters patent, containing his Majeſty's grants of the dignity of a Viſcount of the ſaid kingdom unto the following Noblemen, and their heirs male, by the names, ſtiles, and titles as under mentioned, viz.

James Baron Liſford, his Majeſty's Chancellor of Ireland, Viſcount Liſford, of Liſford, in the county of Donegall.

Otway Lord Deſart, Viſcount Deſart, of Deſart, in the county of Kilkenny.

John Baron Erne, Viſcount Erne, of Crum Caſtle, in the county of Fermanagh.

Barry Lord Farnham, Viſcoun Farnham, of Farnham, in the county of Cavan.

Simon Lord Irwham, Viſcount Carhampton, of Caſtlehaven, in the county of Cork.

Bernard Lord Bangor, Viſcount Bangor, of Caſtleward, in the county of Downe.

Penyſton Lord Melbourne, Viſcount Melbourne, of Kilmore, in the county of Cavan.

James Lord Cliſden, Viſcount Cliſden, of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

John Lord Naas, Viſcount Mayo, of Moneerouer.

Alſo like letters patent, containing his Majeſty's grant of the dignities of Baron and Earl of the ſaid kingdom unto Henry Lord Viſcount Conyngham, and his heirs male, by the name, ſtile, and title of Baron and Earl Conyngham, of Mount Charles, in the county of Donegall, with remainder of the Barony to his nephew Francis Pierpoint Burton, Eſq; and his heirs male.

And like letters patent, containing his Majeſty's grant of the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom unto Stephen Lord Viſcount Mount Caſhell, and his heirs male, by the name, ſtile, and title of Earl Mount Caſhell, of Caſhell, in the county of Tipperary.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Earl of Inchiquin, John O'Neil, and Luke Gardiner, Eſqrs. to be of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council in the kingdom of Ireland.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Dec.* 22.

The Polly (late Phillips) is retaken and carried into St Kitt's.

The Poſtillion, Albrecht, from Dublin to Rotterdam, is put into Oſtend, having received ſome damage.

The Polly, Darnell, from Peterſburg to Briſtol, was retaken the 7th inſtant by the Tamer privateer, of Weymouth, and carried into Falmouth.

The Edmund, Jenkins, from London, arrived at Charleſtown the 22d of October; on the 6th ſpoke the Ajax, Hunter, and Richmond, ———, both from Glaſgow for ditto; on the 12th ſpoke the Fly, ———, from London for ditto, but as neither are yet arrived, it is feared they are captured.

The Bellona privateer of Briſtol, Captain Driſcol, has taken five prizes in the Weſt Indies.

The Betty, Woodſide, from Killibegs to Cork, is taken by the Counteſs de Artois privateer, and ſent for Dunkirk.

The Rodney, Haiſt, from Charleſtown to London, which put back, is ſafe arrived at Charleſtown.

The Lark ſhallop, Baldwin, belonging to the Cuſtoms, has taken and brought into Falmouth, a French privateer of 10 guns and 52 men, from Morlaix. The ſhallop had only 17 men.

The Felſteen, of Oſtend, prize to the Alarm frigate, and a Swediſh veſſel, taken by the French, and retaken by the Alarm, are arrived at Plymouth.

The Glatton, Vanſittart, Lord Mansfield, Lord Holland, and Pigot Eaſt Indiamen, were ſpoke with off the Brazils the 11th of Auguſt; the ſame day, in lat. 20. 26.—long. 33. 4. Weſt, ſaw ſix ſail of Bengal ſhips, all well.

The Anne, Aſſon, from New York for the Leeward Iſlands, is taken by a rebel privateer, and carried into Philadelphia.

The Swift, Bruden, from Liſbon to Gibraltar, is taken by Count de Guichen's fleet, and carried into Cadiz.

A ſloop bound for Maryland, with arms and ammunition, is taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Iris, and carried into Charleſtown.

The Defiance privateer, of Jerſey, has taken two prizes; one with wineland fruit, ſent into Mountſbay, the other ſent for Jerſey.

The Echo, Stark, from London, is arrived at Georgia, and was proceeding from thence to Charleſtown under convoy of the Galatea man of war.

The Mary, Galbreath, Friendſhip, Park, Neptune, Rogers, and Enterprize, Fraſer, from Jamaica to Georgia and Charleſtown, are all taken by the Rhodes and Junius Brutus privateers, near Charleſtown. The Friendſhip was retaken by the Iris, but ſtranded within Charleſtown Bar; 250 hogſheads of rum will be ſaved.

The Sophia Elizabeth, Paterſon, from Stockholm to Briſtol, was taken by the French, and retaken by the Alarm man of war, and carried into Plymouth.

The Unicorn of 28 guns, and Gatton of 18 ditto, are carried into Cape Francois.

The Rodney of 14 guns, and Hare of 14 ditto, are carried into St Domingo.

The Betſey, from Peterſburgh to London, and Thomas and Alice, from ——— are taken by the Revanche of Dunkirk, where the former is arrived,

The ſhip taken by the Civilite, is arrived at Morlaix; ſhe is loaded with proviſions, and has 22 men.

The Briton, from Memel to London, is carried into Oſtend by the Sanſpeur privateer.

Portſmouth 20. The Hawke, Amelia, and Good Intent cutters, arrived here this morning, parted with the grand fleet on Monday, off St Alban's, many of which we are informed are damaged in their rigging, &c. having had repeated gales, but none it is ſaid are miſſing, except the Folkſtone Cutter. Juſt now arrived at Spithead, the Cumberland and Jupiter men of war, from the grand fleet.

The Luaelia, Peo, from Bourdeaux to Breſt, is taken and ſent into Plymouth by the Defiance privateer of Jerſey.

The Minerva, Walker, a tranſport, is taken by the rebel privateers, Rhodes and Junius Brutus, off Tybee.

AMERICAN NEWS.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE *of Oct.* 16.

In Congreſs, Aug. 10. 1780.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Committee on the memorial of the general officers; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid general officers be informed, that Congreſs have at no time been unmindful of the military virtues which have diſtinguiſhed the army of the United States through the courſe of this war; and that it has been conſtantly one of the principal objects of their care, not only to provide for the health and comfort of the army, but to [illegible] as the public exi-

That patience and ſelf-denial, fortitude and perſeverance, and the cheerful ſacrifice of time, health and fortune, are neceſſary virtues, which both the citizen and the ſoldier are called to exerciſe, whilſt ſtruggling for the liberties of their country:

And that moderation, frugality, and temperance muſt be among the chief ſupports, as well as brighteſt ornaments of that kind of civil government, which is wiſely inſtituted by the ſeveral States in this union:

That it has been recommended to the ſeveral States, to make compenſation to the officers and ſoldiers to them reſpectively belonging, for the depreciation of their pay; and that Congreſs will take ſpeedy meaſures for liquidating and paying what is due on that account, to officers and ſoldiers who do not belong to the quota of any State:

That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt, 1780, the army ſhall be entitled to receive their pay as ſtated before the firſt day of January 1777, in the new bills emitted purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs, of the 18th of March laſt:

That the officers ſhall hereafter be allowed five dollars per month, in the ſaid new bills, for each retained ration:

That the board of war be directed to report to Congreſs a liſt of the officers not belonging to the quota of any State, with an account of the balance due to each, to make their pay good for paſt ſervices, agreeable to the reſolutions of the 10th day of April laſt:

That ſuch of the States as have not made compenſation to their officers and ſoldiers, agreeably to the recommendation of the 17th of Auguſt 1779, be, and they are hereby requeſted to do it as ſoon as poſſible:

That the proviſion for granting land by the reſolution of the 16th of September 1776, be, and is hereby extended to the general officers, in the following proportion, to wit,

A Major General 1100 acres.

A Brigadier General 850.

That the officers of the army be furniſhed, as ſoon as poſſible, with two months pay on account, to relieve their preſent wants, mentioned in the memorial.

Auguſt 24. Reſolved, That the officers of the line of the army commanding corps, when in camp, being allowed to draw ſo many of the rations of proviſions heretofore withheld, as the commander in chief, or the commander of a ſeparate army ſhall judge neceſſary; but that no proviſion be iſſued for back rations not drawn on the days they become due:

That if it ſhall appear that the ſubſiſtence money allowed to the officers in lieu of the rations withheld, is not equal to the coſt of the rations, the deficiency ſhall hereafter be made up to them:

That the reſolution of the 15th day of May 1778, granting half pay for ſeven years to the officers of the army who ſhould continue in the ſervice to the end of the war, be extended to the widows of thoſe officers who have died, or ſhall hereafter die in the ſervice; to commence from the time of ſuch officer's death, and continue for the term of ſeven years; or, if there be no widow, or in caſe of her death or intermarriage, the ſaid half pay be given to the orphan children of the officer dying as aforeſaid, if he ſhall have left any: And that it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the reſpective States to which ſuch officers belong, to make proviſion for paying the ſame on account of the United States:

That the reſtricting clauſe in the reſolution of the 15th of February 1778, granting half pay to the officers for ſeven years, expreſſed in theſe words, viz. "and not hold any office of profit under theſe States, or any of them," be, and is hereby repealed.

Extracted from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

From the London Papers, Dec. 23.

LONDON.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Newfoundland, which were brought over in the Sally, Captain Railton, arrived at Dartmouth.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Sir Joſeph Yorke, by which we are informed, that he would not ſet off for England until the middle of February next.

Yeſterday upon Change, the principal Dutch merchants were unanimouſly of opinion, that the rupture between England and Holland would be over before the commencement of the new year. When the laſt letters came over, the French Ambaſſador at the Hague was obliged to keep his houſe, for fear of attacks from the incenſed populace.

This week the Dutch merchants had ſeveral private meetings reſpecting the preſent diſpute, and are uſing their endeavours to ſettle matters amicably.

On Thurſday an order went off expreſs from the Admiralty, to Admiral Evans commanding in the Downs, for him to detach all the ſhips he could ſpare, as a flying ſquadron againſt the Dutch; which ſquadron we are informed weighed anchor, and ſailed yeſterday morning at day-light.

A number of Dutch veſſels have been ſtopt at the Nore, by Vice-Admiral Roddam, in conſequence of the Manifeſto publiſhed in Thurſday's Gazette.

This week upwards of forty letters of marque were granted at the Admiralty, and a great number more are making out.

Letters received yeſterday from Paris ſay, that a conſiderable ſquadron was ordered to ſail immediately from Breſt, to cruize off the Texel for the protection of the Dutch commerce.

We have advice from Paris, that many of the ſhips under the command of M. D'Eſtaing were in a very bad condition when the diſpatches came from him, in lat. 40. N. particularly thoſe who came home with M. de Guichen from the Weſt Indies; and that in general they were very poorly manned.

From Verſailles we have information that a Council of war was held at the Royal apartments in the palace on the 16th inſtant, at which the King preſided, and all the principal officers of State were preſent; when it was finally determined in caſe of a rupture between the States of Holland and England, to aſſiſt the formes to the utmoſt of his power at home and abroad.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received at Lord Geo. Germaine's office from Newfoundland, brought over by his Majeſty's ſhip the Maidſtone, Capt Parker, which is arrived at Portſmouth.

Europe is now like one great armed republic, at leaſt all the naval powers appears in that light. The Holy war has ſcarce been the occaſion of more military preparations than that with America, with this difference only, the firſt was a land, and the preſent are chiefly naval armaments.

A correſpondent recommends it to Government, in order to obtain one faithful ally, to put the Ring of Pruſſia in poſſeſſion of Holland; by which means he may become a powerful maritime power, and our old ungrateful allies ſeverely puniſhed for their deſertion. By a ſmall ſacrifice of part of Siliſia from Pruſſia to the Emperor, (our correſpondent thinks) he might become a guarantee to the partition of this degenerate Republic.

Before the Dutch can poſſibly put themſelves the leaſt upon the defenſive, their trade muſt be entirely ruined; they have now full ſixteen thouſand traders employed, a very conſiderable part of which muſt of neceſſity fall into our hands; for ſhould the combined fleets come into the Channel to protect them, our grand fleet would at leaſt keep them at bay, while our frigates and privateers would be ſweeping all clear, in perfect ſafety under their wing.

It is ſaid that the Dutch merchants have ſent in a petition to the States General, praying that the preſent diſpute between the two powers may be ſettled in an amicable manner.

Every man of conſideration, warranted, as he muſt feel, that Miniſtry are, in either obtaining redreſs from the States General, for the injurious and unjuſtifiable treachery of the Penſionary Van Berkel and the Magiſtrates of Amſterdam, or commencing hoſtilities againſt Holland, will naturally look upon a rupture with the Dutch as an addition to our difficulties, and wiſh that it could have been avoided. It muſt therefore be a matter of ſome comfort to the friends of their country to know, that at this time there are many letters in town from the moſt ſenſible and diſcreet Hollanders, men in very reſpectable ſituations, which in the ſtrongeſt manner reprobate and condemn the conduct of the Amſterdam magiſtrates, and declare that nothing but madneſs could induce them to provoke a war with Great-Britain. The writers of theſe letters all agree, that the true intereſt of Holland depends eſſentially on a ſtrict and uninterrupted union with this country, and lament that it ſhould be in the power of a French faction to lead any of their fellow-citizens ſo much aſtray, as to induce them for a moment even to imagine the contrary.

The Dutch have been playing the moſt ſaving and cunning game ſince the commencement of the war; they have been continually employed in carrying naval and military ſtores to France and America; if they arrived ſafe at the French ports, they were immediately paid for them; or if taken by the Engliſh, they were equally ſure of their freight, and ſhips being releaſed. Now the caſe will be altered; both ſhips and cargo will be confiſcated to the advantage of the captors.

A letter from Holland aſſures us, that Ad. C. de Bylnd's ſquadron at the Texel is ordered to be augmented to 10 ſail of the line, with the addition of two 20 gun ſhips, and that he is to convoy the Eaſt Indiamen and troops as far as the lat. of 25 N. on their paſſage, in concert with the men of war deſtined for India.

The Dutch iſland of St Euſtatia, in the Weſt Indies, which is the grand emporium of their commerce, and where they have at this time effects to the value of ſix millions ſterling, might eaſily become a prey to our force in that part of the globe, if inſtructions are ſent quick enough to our Britiſh Commanders to undertake an expedition againſt it.

The Royal Manifeſto is an evident proof of the juſtice of the cauſe of Great Britain with reſpect to the Dutch. There is no fine writing in it, no attempt to allure by falſe colouring, or to deceive by forced reaſoning. The whole reſts upon a ſeries of ſimple, but undeniable facts, ſtated in the plaineſt language. The facts are ſtubborn arguments, and want no ornament to induce conviction.

His Excellency Count Welderen, and his lady, with all his lugage, are ready to leave London at an hour's notice.

The preſent moment is a fine harveſt for privateers. The trade of the Dutch is now very great, and ſeveral homeward bound fleets are ſhortly expected, which, from imaginary ſecurity, muſt fall an eaſy conqueſt to our ſhips of war.

Never was the ſpirit of privateering at ſuch a pitch as at preſent; all Lloyd's coffeehouſe is in a ferment, and every veſſel that can ſwim upon the water for for 24 hours is expediting for a cruize againſt the Dutch, and volunteers of every denomination offer themſelves in crowds, from the full conviction of filling their pockets, and revenging their country's cauſe, againſt that treacherous and ſelf intereſted nation.

The number of applications that have been made for letters of marque, are almoſt incredible; intereſt prompting ſome, and revenge ſtimulating others. The ingratitude of a nation whom we ſaved from inevitable ruin, ſeems to be a general object of puniſhment with all ranks.

There are now two ſeas in which we are far ſuperior to the enemy. In the Eaſt Indies there is indeed no force to oppoſe us. And in the Weſt Indies, the allies have abſolutely renounced, deſerted, or abdicated the dominion they enjoyed. For at Fort Royal in Martinico there were, on the 22d of September laſt, only one 50 gun ſhip, two frigates, and three corvettes; while we had at St Lucia at leaſt ſix ſail of the line, ſeveral frigates, privateers, and other armed ſhips; which gave us ſo decided a ſuperiority, that the French themſelves have long ſince confeſſed, that at Martinico they were indebted for their protection from the attacks of our ſhipping, ſolely to their *land* batteries; that the entrance of Fort Royal was blocked up in a manner by a few of our frigates; and that in ſight of the garriſon we had taken a 20 gun ſhip, which the Governor had not naval force enough to protect, or retake.

At a ſpecial meeting of all the *Fortune hunters* in Great Britain, at the *Iriſh Harp*, it was reſolved to *petition* and *remonſtrate* againſt the late deciſion in Chancery. Marrying infants, who are wards of Chancery, is the true mode of protecting them; for then the child gets both a *father* and a *huſband*. Beſides this, it is a well known fact, that if property be requiſite in the man as well as the woman, then the fortunes not the parſons marry; and conſequently it muſt follow, that, in a few centuries, all the great eſtates in England will fall into the poſſeſſion of a few, who, by wealth and power, in time overturn the conſtitution. Better therefore to encourage what is vulgarly termed unequ[illegible]

matches, as by such means the bleſſings of life will be more equally diſtributed. Theſe are the grounds of the intended application, and on the merits of them there is reaſon to hope, that INCLINATION will not be fettered with the chains which *equity* are now forging for it. The petition will be delivered by twelve INFANTS, who have attained the age of *twenty years, eleven months, thirty days*, and *twenty-three hours*.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Dec. 13.

"The Government of Holland, in order to cauſe their trade, navigation, and territory to be reſpected, by vigorous and prudent meaſures, have given orders to haſten the equipment of the ſhips that are to carry troops to reinforce the garriſons of the maritime places of the Republic; among the places are the towns of Horn, Helvoetſluys, the Brille, &c. A battery of 18 guns is alſo to be raiſed on the Helder; and the complement of the ſhips of war, ready to ſail on the firſt order, is to be augmented. The officers, cavaliers, and ſoldiers, &c. of the land forces, have orders to join their reſpective corps as ſoon as poſſible. The courier ſent to Petersburgh has been recalled, on account of ſome alterations to be made in diſpatches; but we are poſitively aſſured, that he ſet out again on the 27th of laſt month, and that he carries to that Court, the acceſſion, pure and ſimple, of their High Mightineſſes to the armed neutrality."

Extract of a letter from the Havannah, dated Sept. 6.

"By letters received here from the Preſident of Guatimala, we learn, that, on advice of the Engliſh having entered the river of St Juan, and ſeized a ſmall fort of that name, with a deſign, no doubt, to paſs from thence into the great lake of Nicaragua, he had taken the moſt efficacious meaſures to prevent it. He hath, by a large chain, ſtopt up all the entrance into a communication through the river into the lake. He hath raiſed batteries on each ſide of the ſhore, in which are placed a great number of troops and militia under arms. In ſhort, every neceſſary diſpoſition is made to incommode the enemy by land and alſo by water, by means of ſmall armed veſſels, in caſe they ſhould attempt to force the paſſage. At the ſame time, we are informed, that by a ſeries of precautions which the Court and the Viceroy of Santa Fe have previouſly taken, there are ſtationed in the environs of the river St Juan, towards the North Sea, a ſquadron of ſeveral men of war and other armed ſhips to cut off the enemy's retreat from the mouth of that river, and prevent the entrance of reinforcements; ſo that, by means of theſe meaſures on our part, and the ravages which ſickneſs has already made among the Britiſh troops employed on this expedition, we flatter ourſelves that not a ſingle man will return home of all thoſe who have ſet a foot in this part of Spaniſh America, where the Engliſh nation had begun to commence hoſtilities before the comencement of the war."

Yeſterday, at Guildhall, No. 31,258 was drawn a prize of 10,000 l. No. 40,665, a prize of 2000 l.

No. 2047, a prize of 500 l.

No. 42,172, 13,389, 36,099, prizes of 100 l.

This day, at Guildhall, No 34,748, 45,261, 7165, 2439, were drawn prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 18,349, 42,406, 5873, 17,784, 37,328, 15,808, 31,788, 14,186, 39,525, 31,803, 11,853.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, DEC. 22.

Wheat, 38 a 43 s 46 a 51 s.	Boiling Peas, 33 s.
Rye, 18 a 22 s.	Tick Beans, 17 a 20 s.
Oats, 11 a 16 s.	Small ditto, 25 a 28 s.
Barley, 18 a 20 s.	Tares, 20 a 25 s.
Malt, 25 a 30 s.	Flour, 42 s. per ſack.
Grey Peaſe, 20 a 25 s. 6 d.	Second ſort, 40 s.
White ditto, 26 a 29 s.	Rape Seed, — per laſt.

PRICE OF STOCKS, DEC 23.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 58.	Ditto New Ann, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 71⅛ a ¾.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 60¼ a ⅜ op.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. —	India Bonds, 9 a 11 s. prem.
Ditto 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11⅜ a ½ diſc.
Long Ann. —	Lot. Tick. 39 l. Morn.
Ann. 1777, ſhut.	Omnium, —
Ditto 1778, —	Scrip. —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, 5 a 6 prem.
South Sea Stock, —	Prizes, —

WINDS AT DEAL,
Dec. 20. E. S. E. 21. S. W. 22. W.

EDINBURGH.

The London mail, due this day, arrived about ſix o'clock, after noon.

Extract of a letter from London, December 23.

"Notwithſtanding the Manifeſto publiſhed in the London Gazette, for commencing hoſtilities againſt the Dutch, and the veſſels that have been ſeized upon belonging to thoſe people, in conſequence of letters of marque granted by the Admiralty for that purpoſe, there is yet very great reaſon to think that matters will, ere long, be happily accommodated. Several meetings have been held of the Dutch merchants, and others intereſted in a commercial intercourſe between the two countries, in order to deviſe the moſt likely means of preventing the war at preſent threatened. They have had three ſeveral conferences with the Dutch Miniſter on the ſubject, and diſpatched couriers to all their correſpondents in Holland, entreating them to uſe all the influence in their power with the States General to bring about a ſpeedy reconciliation between Great Britain and Holland.

"All the private letters from the Dutch ſpeak of the ſtrongeſt averſion pervading the people againſt a war, which they impute to the ſecret machination of the French Court, through their Ambaſſador reſiding at the Hague. This opinion has given them ſuch diſguſt, that they have ſeveral times attempted to inſult the perſon of that Miniſter, and are every where declaring the reſentment they entertain towards him, on account of the part he has taken in involving them in their troubles. The ſame letters add, that the moſt perfect eſteem, in every part, is ſhewn for the Engliſh Miniſter, Sir Joſeph Yorke, whoſe departure from Holland, many people there hope, will yet be prevented by the adoption of temporiſing meaſures.

"Accounts from Paris bring advice, that a general joy runs thro' the whole nation at the war between Great Britain and Holland, which they are determined to ſupport, to the utmoſt of their power, in favour of the latter ſtate, well knowing that the people of it will naturally ſtand in need of every encouragement to induce them to go into the war with any tolerable degree of ſpirit.

"There is no doubt but that the Dutch, in caſe of proceeding to extremities, would have it in their power very much to diſtreſs our trade, and ſeize upon our merchantmen. The privateering part, however, of the kingdom, are moſt anxiouſly waiting for an opportunity of going into hoſtilities in good earneſt; and the ports of Dover, Deal, and Folkſtone, expect ſoon to make fortunes by the ſucceſs of the privateers and armed ſhips that they are fitting out.

"Count Welderen, the Dutch Miniſter, had not quitted London this afternoon, but is expected to do it this afternoon, having prepared every thing neceſſary for the occaſion. The cauſe of his waiting is ſaid to be on account of ſome family buſineſs of great concern, which his Lady, who grieves very much, had to ſettle, previous to her departure, as ſhe is to accompay his Excellency home.——The Ruſſian Miniſter has been for ſeveral days in cloſe conference with the Count, which ſtrengthens the general opinion, that, in caſe of our attacking the Dutch, we ſhall alſo have the Ruſſians againſt us.——Sir Joſeph Yorke is not yet arrived.

"Notwithſtanding the general expectation, the Lord Chancellor has cloſed the late ſitting at Lincoln's Inn Hall, without giving any judgment on the caſe of Lord Macdonald.

"The Grosby, Captain Stockdale, of Scarsborough, in going to North Shields, ſtruck againſt the rocks, and went to pieces.

"The Peggy, ſhown, from Clyde to Charleſtown, is taken by an American privateer, and carried to North Carolina. The firſt and ſecond mates eſcaped, and got to Charleſtown.

"The Jenny, Fullerton, from Newfoundland to Oporto, is arrived at the latter place; as is the Active, Jago, alſo from Newfoundland."

This morning, was married here, Sir John Wedderburn of Ballindean, Bart. to Miſs Dundas, daughter of the late Colonel Dundas of Dundas.

Thomas Lockhart, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Exciſe in Scotland, died yeſterday, at his houſe in George's Square.

On Friday laſt, the Right Honourable the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, preſented Captain Peter Rothe, commander of his Majeſty's armed ſhip the Leith, with the freedom of the city, for the great care and attention he has ſhown to their trade under his convoy.—Some time ago the city of Aberdeen did him the ſame honour.

The real and genuine ſpirit of Britons never made a more conſpicuous figure than at preſent. Inſtead of being dejected at a freſh war with a moſt ungrateful people, every one ſeems to vie with his neighbour to convince the Dutch, that their jeſuitical and underhand dealings will, in the end, meet with a moſt effectual check. Several privateers have already been purchaſed, and are to ſail from Leith immediately againſt that ungenerous nation. Laſt night, the Knights of the Cape, a Society which has always diſcovered a warm ſide to every meaſure propoſed by the friends of Government, at a very thin meeting, ſubſcribed two hundred and fifty guineas, towards fitting out a letter of marque to cruize againſt that inſidious people. Upon the occaſion of raiſing the Edinburgh regiment, this liberal-minded Society paid in to the City Treaſurer, no leſs a ſum than one hundred guineas, for that purpoſe.

A grant paſſed the Great Seal on Monday ſe'ennight, to John Aitken, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in the city of Edinburgh, for his new-invented method of loading fire-arms with two or more charges, and diſcharging them in ſucceſſion.

The opening of the trade to the iſland of Grenada by the French, by declaring its ports free, is perhaps the moſt deadly ſtroke ever aimed at the commerce of Great Britain, ever ſince it became a trading nation. Not only the immenſe produce of that rich iſland and the Grenadines, but of all the French windward iſlands, will be ſhipped from thence for Europe on Daniſh, Swediſh, Dutch, and Ruſſian bottoms, at half the expence that the Engliſh can navigate their veſſels at, by which the Eaſt country and Baltic markets will be abundantly and cheaply ſupplied with all kinds of Weſt India goods, and the only trade left to Britain in Europe (Ireland excepted) torn from her, perhaps for ever. And this muſt be ſubmitted to, theſe nations having, by the armed neutral confederacy, put it out of Britain's power to prevent.

The number of French privateers actually cruiſing on the coaſts of Great Britain and Ireland, amount to forty-ſeven; the number of Britiſh privateers cruiſing in all the European ſeas, amount only to nineteen.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, December 23.

"On Tueſday a large fleet of colliers that had been long detained on their downward paſſage, by the late eaſterly and light winds, arrived at Shields. In entering the harbour a great deal of damage was done, the wind blowing at firſt at S. E. and afterwards a ſtrong gale at eaſt. The Granby, Capt. Stokoe, ſtruck upon the bar, and after beating off, was, before ſhe could be got again under way, carried by the force of the current, upon the Black Middens; the gale continuing hard ſhe went to pieces, luckily the crew were ſaved."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 21.

"An authentic letter from Leyden, adviſes, that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held at Amſterdam the 26th of laſt month, the grand penſionary pledged himſelf, that he would move for a recognition of the independence of the American States, on the firſt of May, in his place at the grand aſſembly of the States General, whether it was at that day acknowledged by Great Britain or not.

"The Parliament of this kingdom is further prorogued to Tueſday the 17th of February next.

"Yeſterday, ſix pieces of ordnance were brought from the arſenal, eſcorted by a guard from the royal regiment of artillery, and poſted at King's-end Point and Moſs-ſtreet, in order to give a ſignal to the city on the arrival of the Earl of Carliſle in the bay.

"The very ſeaſonable reſolutions of the Dublin, Liberty, and Lawyers Corps, to prevent the ſpirit of combination among the journeymen tradeſmen, merit every praiſe. Confederacies of this ſort not only tend to deſtroy public order and proſperity, but threaten ruin to almoſt every branch of our manufactures. Hence we are deprived of thoſe advantages that may be derived from a free trade. Magiſtrates having ſuch timely aid to enforce an execution of the laws againſt offenders, ſhould make the moſt vigorous efforts, and ſuch tranſgreſſions may be eaſily known from the maſter-manufacturers. It is not doubted, but in an affair of ſuch importance and magnitude, every corps will readily aſſiſt in preventing a ſpreading miſchief, which ſeems to be pregnant with the moſt ſerious and baneful conſequences. To effect this, regular plans of operation ought to be projected, examples made of ring-leaders in ſuch illegal proceedings, and the moſt ſpeedy vigorous meaſures adopted.

"Letters were ſaid to be received in town yeſterday from Limerick, which adviſe, that four tranſports were arrived in that port from Quebec, the maſters of whom ſay, that they ſpoke a packet bound from Charleſtown, with diſpatches from Lord Cornwallis to England, the purport of which was, that he had had a ſecond engagement with General Gates, about 50 miles from Camden, and defeated him, having killed about 330, and taken 1800 priſoners, many of whom were wounded; and that General Gates had very narrowly eſcaped being taken priſoner by a party of light horſe."

Erratum in laſt Saturday's Mercury,
For Sir William Forbes of *Pitſligo*, read,
Sir William Forbes, *Banker in Edinburgh*.

Maſter CR-O-TCH,
THE *MUSICAL INFANT*,
Continues to perform every Day from twelve till two o'clock,
At Mr LIND's, Harpſichord and Piano Forte Maker,
Firſt Cloſe below Cheſſels's Court, Canongate.
Admittance Two Shillings each.
Tickets to be had of Mr LIND.

ENGLISH APPLES.
ARRIVED after a ſhort paſſage, a Cargo of fine Fruit in excellent order, viz.
GOLDEN PIPPINS, | GOLDEN RENNETS,
NONPAREILS, | RUSSETS.
And Common Fruit of different kinds, with a few Pears, ſelling next door to the Weigh-houſe Leith.

PICKLED HERRINGS.
JUST arrived, and to be ſold by Meſſrs WHITE and FRASER, head of the Broad Wynd, Leith, a Quantity of fine LEWIS HERRINGS, at the following prices:
Barrels, 28 s.
Half barrels, 15 s.
Firkins, 8 s. 6d.
Half Firkins, 4 s. 3 d.
N. B. They ſtill continue to ſell, beſt LONDON PORTER, in bottles, at 3 s. per doz. bottles returned.

SEAMEN or LANDMEN WANTED.
ANY Seamen or Landmen willing to make their fortunes have juſt now an opportunity, by entering to ſerve on board the Enterpriſe cutter privateer of Leith, a remarkable faſt ſailer. She is juſt now fitting out, and will be ready for ſea in ten days.
They will pleaſe apply to the captain on board the cutter, or to Captain Henry Grant, where they will meet with all due encouragement.

SEAMEN AND LANDMEN WANTED
To a PRIVATEER.
THE EAGLE Privateer of Leith, carrying 16 carriage guns, will be ready for ſea in a few days. Any young man of ſpirit, who wiſhes to puſh his fortune, will meet with all due encouragement, by applying to the Captain at Leith. She is frigate built, a fine veſſel, and run three King's frigates, copper bottomed, ſeventeen hours with a cargoe on board.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION,
Within the houſe of Patrick Heron vintner, Glaſgow, on Monday the 22d January next, at twelve o'clock mid-day,
(*For account of the Owners of the Ship BELLONA PRIVATEER,*)
THE CARGO of the Prize Dutch Snow CATHARINA, from Saint Domingo, conſiſting of about 1630 Bags, weighing about 1¼ Cwt. each, and 120 Casks COFFEE; And 33 Hhds. and 2 Tierces of CLAYED SUGAR; And about 200 DRIED HIDES.
To be ſet up in lots, as purchaſers may incline.
A depoſite of 25 per cent. to be made in the hands of William Cunninghame, by each buyer at the time of ſale, and the remainder to be paid in 30 days, or at the delivery: but, if not taken away by that time, the depoſit to be forfeited; and any deficiency that may ariſe, with all charges attending the re-ſale, to be made good by the firſt purchaſer.
The duties for home conſumption or exportation to be paid by the purchaſers.
The buyer to receive the goods at the cellar in Port-Glaſgow, where they are depoſited, at the weights and in the condition they paſſed the King's ſcale, and to take upon him every riſk and charge from the day of ſale.
At the ſame time and place to be SOLD,
The Snow CATHARINA, with all her Materials, agreeable to inventary to be then ſhown, and upon the ſame terms and conditions as mentioned above.
N. B. Samples of the ſugar and coffee to be ſeen at the cellars of William Cunninghame, Glaſgow, any time before the day of ſale.
GLASGOW, 26th December 1780.

KIRKLEATHAM SCHOOL,
Near Northallerton, Yorkſhire.
MR S. MORNAY, being appointed Maſter of the Free School at Kirkleatham, by Charles Turner, Eſq; the preſent viſitor, propoſes to take young Gentlemen under his care, and to provide them with lodging, board, clothes, books, and all other neceſſaries, phyſic and pocket-money excepted. No boys will be admitted but thoſe who lodge in the houſe: and their clothes, to prevent jealouſies and diſtinctions, will be uniform.
Engliſh, French, Latin, Greek, Writing, and Accompts, will be taught on the eaſieſt and moſt approved plans, and the Viſitor will always take care that proper aſſiſtants be provided in proportion to the number of pupils in the School. Particular attention will be paid to their morals and health; and their exerciſes will vary and illuſtrate ſome of their leſſons in a kind of Gymnaſium, where they will be taught the uſe of thoſe arms as will enable them to defend themſelves and families from ſuch injuries and accidents as it is always unſafe and diſhonourable to endure. Servile and monaſtic puniſhments are abſolutely prohibited by the Viſitor, and the great and general objects of the inſtitution are, the love of virtue, and of the unparalleled Engliſh Conſtitution.
Mr MORNAY is happy, not only in his ſituation, which muſt prevent the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion of the common artifices and advertiſements for ſchools; but, having on more than one occaſion ſubmitted his method of teaching to the examination of the Reverend Mr David Williams, to whom all the modes of education of any credit in Europe are familiar, and whoſe abilities and experience render his judgment important. He has Mr Williams's permiſſion to refer all perſons to him, at No. VII. Meard Street, Soho, who wiſh to be particularly informed in regard to this School.
The terms are, Two Guineas entrance, and Twenty-five Guineas a-year, which will diſcharge all expences, except thoſe of phyſic and pocket money, and free the parents and friends of children from the common apprehenſions of bills from the Maſter.
N. B. A perſon of rank has already honoured the inſtitution, by ſending a young Gentleman to the School.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Tueſday the 23d of January 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon,
I. A HOUSE in James's Court, being the ſecond ſtorey from the Court, in the eaſt entry, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Macconochies Advocate; and conſiſting of ſix fire rooms, kitchen, three light cloſets, bed-cloſet for a man-ſervant, cellar, garret with a fire place, beſides ſeveral conveniencies.
II. A HOUSE, being the ſecond ſtorey of Halyburton's land, near the head of the Cowgate, on the ſouth ſide thereof, and conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen, with three light cloſets, a cellar, and other conveniencies, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Pender, at the yearly rent of - - - L. 10 0 0
A garret, let to Mrs Ramage, at - 1 10 0
— — 11 10 0
III. A SHOP and SMALL HOUSE, being the firſt ſtory of the uppermoſt land on the ſouth ſide of the Cowgate, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Heriot ſeed-merchant, at 9 0 0
IV. THREE SMALL SHOPS in the firſt turn of the Weſt Bow, let to Widow Brown and others, at - 5 0 0
L. 25 10 0
The articles of roup and progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon inclining to conclude a private bargain before the day of roup may apply.

PRIZES of 20l.

Twenty-ninth Day's Drawing, December 19.

1	20	21	75	216	423	569	728	897	905
1004	1062	1261	1402	1408	1428	1625	1642	1662	1733
1822	1849	2103	2168	2199	2253	2317	2325	2326	2433
2570	2635	3025	3548	3701	3867	4331	4358	4734	4875
4894	4900	4919	5149	5170	5191	5192	5210	5412	5414
5467	5545	5666	5705	5717	5738	5746	5805	6044	6067
6138	6161	6215	6258	6329	6434	6599	6821	6899	6960
7007	7069	7085	7100	7111	7155	7207	7475	7485	7690
7893	7898	7951	8006	8046	8151	8165	8245	8246	8249
8810	8824	8828	8909	8945	8951	8966	9187	9558	9705
9745	9840	9960	9989	10055	10072	10535	10647	10673	10731
10734	10790	10882	10883	11100	11114	11287	11301	11409	11448
11457	11680	11857	11862	11894	11922	11957	12017	12033	12156
12166	12305	12544	12561	12565	12818	12834	12834	12850	13099
13110	13156	13224	13360	13368	13448	13601	13705	13818	13840
13954	14112	14340	14258	14460	14686	14705	14721	14922	15036
15462	15545	15623	15809	15839	15994	16112	16136	16339	16384
16488	16513	16586	16607	16617	17034	17107	17109	17147	17153
17316	17362	17484	17613	18008	18019	18053	18331	18362	18380
18460	18463	18506	18550	18703	18708	18893	18969	19099	19111
19160	19406	19433	19479	19502	19565	19668	19860	19864	19897
19946	20032	20078	20096	20122	20252	20265	20296	20485	20634
20776	20831	20860	20878	20971	21082	21124	21517	21634	21676
21717	21820	21911	22204	22254	22336	22505	22604	22721	22770
22805	22858	22871	22894	23002	23158	23184	23462	23623	23693
24306	24313	24510	24544	24707	24736	24848	24855	24870	24951
24953	25223	25241	25249	25367	25419	25433	25713	26027	26096
26400	26508	26537	27202	27243	27314	27548	27704	27795	27922
27933	27976	28220	28550	28555	28655	28947	29211	29260	29315
29333	29657	30039	30153	30210	30266	30356	30451	30541	30641
30904	31035	31047	31056	31076	31081	31151	31201	31209	31641
31915	32030	32033	32196	32327	32638	32709	32749	32881	32892
32981	32024	33040	33075	33174	33378	33500	33666	33736	33820
33988	34170	34243	34399	34723	34986	35046	35190	35265	35365
35484	35505	35530	35745	35836	35978	35980	36067	36117	36181
36237	36351	36549	36619	36763	36820	36842	36865	36866	36959
37037	37312	37342	37614	37765	37991	38470	38530	38555	38590
38619	38695	38732	38865	38943	39053	39336	39392	39615	39653
39689	39797	39912	39934	39959	40173	40360	40414	40622	40827
40875	41059	41308	41459	41497	41731	42041	42063	42146	42210
42343	42355	42568	42661	42698	42783	42804	42821	42915	42990
43346	43404	43613	43807	43838	43896	44035	44100	44260	44581
45044	45065	45080	45159	45233	45580	45829	45874	46124	46236
46375	46749	46843	46849	46879	46936	46978	47036	47130	47235
47241	47362	47392	47403	47475	47603	47615	47706	47981	

Thirtieth Day's Drawing, Dec. 20.

291	337	398	403	485	637	692	896	1130	1175
1315	1689	1805	2041	2189	2321	2366	2533	2591	2702
2716	2743	2814	3130	3143	3290	3322	3358	3517	3569
3890	3957	4238	4376	4442	4506	4529	4669	4704	4756
4813	4836	4865	4897	4976	5173	5212	5224	5306	5319
5384	5518	5556	5828	6114	6214	6303	6309	6339	6388
6613	6615	6631	6694	6723	6851	6868	7031	7240	7278
7345	7357	7418	7589	7609	7695	7739	7860	7861	7864
8007	8286	8322	8336	8354	8462	8513	8641	8668	8842
8843	9036	9049	9051	9190	9245	9300	9354	9492	9501
9534	9663	9708	10180	10186	10518	10526	10543	10940	11057
11552	11772	11864	11921	11948	11971	12014	12041	12154	12207
12259	12352	12456	12474	12486	12490	12513	12535	12767	12796
12807	12819	12900	13910	12990	13205	13338	13460	13671	13683
13698	13774	13810	13870	14226	14375	14420	14444	14463	14509
14543	14900	14921	14938	14941	15086	15123	15142	15212	15429
15646	15890	15973	16270	16275	16325	16407	16557	16812	16825
16833	16865	16924	16927	17276	17370	17427	17452	17487	17747
17951	17956	17998	18202	18219	18435	18484	18546	18985	19358
19426	19469	19507	19536	19609	19645	19794	19824	19975	20179
20274	20365	20523	20529	20608	20765	20819	20866	21011	21045
21220	21339	21374	21579	21705	21797	21951	22048	22058	22119
22226	22514	22625	22654	22832	22919	22922	22964	23138	23164
23345	23509	23597	23615	23666	23779	23906	23932	23938	24024
24072	24078	24082	24086	24566	24577	24785	24985	25107	25382
25500	25694	25705	25853	25940	25991	26067	26197	26201	26244
26288	26350	26564	26646	26850	26932	26998	27050	27105	27116
27324	27589	27676	27878	27911	27951	28015	28136	28216	28317
28385	28442	28460	28690	28736	28849	28860	28926	29143	29145
29249	29275	29284	29297	29327	29338	29380	29413	29430	29498
29588	29672	29832	29867	29971	30139	30171	30386	30404	30470
30486	30487	30640	30743	31571	31692	31808	31854	31961	31981
32026	32085	32164	32166	32188	32232	32324	32597	32697	33088
33198	33204	33248	33382	33662	33671	33714	33762	33930	34115
34126	34333	34488	34728	34784	35022	35163	35177	35388	35601
35677	35715	35815	35816	35892	36132	36162	36179	36308	36539
36557	36564	36590	36752	36791	36800	36843	36870	36902	36918
36931	36936	37227	37313	37415	37496	37734	37888	37963	38587
38603	38652	38726	38748	38879	39003	39096	39322	39391	39477
39567	39699	39712	39742	39831	39908	39924	40032	40141	40398
40471	40478	40493	40651	40768	40960	41023	41237	41325	41559
41826	41846	42017	42114	42168	42184	42216	42229	42241	42391
42485	42590	42905	43012	43028	43050	43063	43196	43246	43279
43340	43479	43498	43624	43749	43845	43929	43967	44013	44176
44185	44739	44838	44853	44909	44933	44960	45099	45176	45333
45374	45608	46117	46371	46410	46467	46602	46713	86827	46999
47107	47261	47346	47375	47518	47696	47762	47817	47838	47957
47997.									

LEITH SHIPPING, Dec. 22—26.

ARRIVED,

Bella, Morrison, from Stornaway, with goods.
Robert of Leith, Sibbald, from Zetland, with goods.
Mally of Montrose, Brown, from Montrose, with grain.
Lady Francis of Stromness, Porrenger, from Lerwick, goods.
Jean and Anne, Robertson, from Dundee, with grain.
Jean, Fyfe, from the Canal, with goods.
Friendship, Touch, from Aberdeen, with goods.
And a few vessels with coals.

ARRIVED IN THE ROADS,

Eliza, Wishart, from Petersburgh
Betty, and Brothers, Houston, from Gottenburgh.
Colvill, Nicolson, from Riga.
Beatrix, Sands, from ditto.
The two last to perform quarrantine.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

SAILED,

Dec. 22. Grizie, M'Kellar, for Drogheda, with goods.
Friendship, Service, for Barbadoes, with ditto.
23. Cassandra, Kinnear, for St Kitts, with ditto.
Betsey, Kerr, for Lockfully, with coals.

A SALE of TEAS and SPIRITS, &c.

WILLIAM MOFFAT and Co. at their ware-house, north side of the Lawn-market, opposite Libberton's wynd Edinburgh, return their grateful thanks to the public for the generous encouragement they have lately met with, and are happy it is in their power to merit their future favours, having at present a large quantity of goods on hand, of preferable quality, and at more moderate prices than any yet offered to sale, and which they are now selling at the following prices, viz.

Best Bohea Tea, at	3s. 3d. per lib.	Very best ditto, at	7s. 6d. per lib.
Congo, at	5s.	Hyson, at	11s.
Fine ditto, at	6s.	Superfine, at	13s.
Shoushong, at	6s. 9d.		

The teas sold Dutch weight.—Sugars at prime cost.

Foreign and British spirits of the very best qualities, that will give universal satisfaction, and on the lowest terms.

Ladies and Gentlemen may depend on receiving the greatest civilities, and their goods carefully sent to their lodgings.

NORTH QUEENSFERRY.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM takes this method to return his most grateful thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, for their former favours, and hopes to merit the continuance thereof, as nothing on his part shall be wanting to give his customers satisfaction.—Some envious persons having spread a report that he has given up business, he begs leave to acquaint the public, that he continues to carry on his business in all its branches, as formerly; and he has lately fitted up his house in the most commodious manner, at a considerable expence, for the reception of company.—As he has the direction of the passage boats, he has it in his power to serve the public both by sea and land.

N. B. Neat Post Chaises on the shortest notice.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday next, for such a term of years as can be agreed on,

THAT commodious INN, at the foot of the town of Moffat, some time ago possessed by John Graham vintner there, and lately by Adam Johnston; with the garden, stables, coach-house, and other offices thereto belonging.

For further particulars apply to John Spence shoemaker in Moffat.

To be SOLD, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT HOUSE in St Andrew's Street, New Town, presently possessed by Dr Robert Langlands, consisting of an excellent dining-room, drawing-room, parlour, and kitchen, upon the first floor; and upstairs, three good bed rooms, three light sleeping closets, and many other conveniencies proper for the accommodation of a large family. There are also two cellars belonging to the house.

For farther particulars, such as incline to purchase, may apply to Horatius Cannan, writer in Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a bargain.

THE

Edinburgh, Newcastle, and London Diligence,

BY BERWICK AND YORK,

SETS off every lawful day, at six o'clock in the morning, from Duncan M'Farlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance: Carries three inside passengers, each to pay as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle,	-	L. 1	14 ●
From Newcastle to York,	- -	1	1 0
From York to London,	-	2	1 0
	L.	4	17 0

Passengers taken up on the road to pay 3½ d. per mile, to be allowed 14 lib. luggage; and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcastle, 2 d. per lib.

Passengers who wish to go from Berwick to London by sea, will be well accomodated in the Smacks, which sail three times a-week.

Seats may be taken for Haddington and Dunbar every evening after ten o'clock, at the same price with the other stages to those towns.

The Proprietors will not be accountable for any thing above the value of five pounds sterling, unless the value thereof be specified and paid for at the time of delivery.

N. B. The Glasgow Diligence, by Falkirk, sets out at eight o'clock in the morning, as usual

Neat Post Chaises, and Saddle Horses, on the shortest notice.

LANDS in AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised; or single farms, as purchasers shall incline.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Rosemount, near Ayr, or to John Russell junior, clerk to these gnet.

LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.

To be SOLD, by private bargain,

THE Lands of CRAIGHEAD or WESTER CULDOCH, lying in the parish of Kilmadock, and shire of Perth. There is a neat mansion-house and offices upon the lands, and pleasantly situated within five miles of Stirling, of which, as well as of the Castle and Carse, and river of Forth, it commands a most beautiful prospect.

There is a considerable quantity of well-grown timber, upwards of forty years old upon the premisses. The extent of the lands is from 110 to 120 acres, all arable, and 64 of them carse ground, equal in quality to any carse ground in Scotland.

There is plenty of excellent marle on the premisses for improving them; and they may be completely inclosed at a very inconsiderable charge, part of them being already inclosed; and, upon doing so, a very considerable rise of rent may be reasonably expected.

The lands intitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for Perth-shire.

For further particulars, apply to John Campbell writer to the signet, who has powers to treat for, and conclude a bargain.

LANDS IN MID LOTHIAN TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 29th December curt, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of LEITHHEAD, comprehending the Inn and forty acres of land set therewith, known by the name of "Little Vantage," lying in the parish of Kirknewton, and county of Edinburgh.

The Lands in whole consist of about 260 acres, are of good soil, and near the means of improvement. There is upon the lands a neat mansion-house, lately built, and fit to accommodate a pretty large family; and the whole, which is in the natural possession of the proprietor, except forty acres set along with the Inn, may be entered to at Martinmas 1781.

The premisses are situated twelve measured miles west of Edinburgh, on the great road leading from thence to Lanark and other parts of that county, as well as the shire of Ayr.

For further particulars, apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh or to James Gordon at Craigie, who will show a plan and survey of the lands, and who have power to conclude a bargain.

TO be SOLD by public roup within the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 25th day of January next 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of DUMBARNIE, consisting of

about 340 Scots acres, and lying within the parish of Dumbarnie, and county of Perth, with the Salmon Fishing upon the water of Earn thereto belonging. The free yearly rent is above 400 l. sterling. This estate lies in a most agreeable country, about a mile west from the Bridge of Earn, and five from Perth. The soil is in general a fine strong clay, and rightly cultivated. Great part of the ground is inclosed, and there are many strips and clumps of planting in a thriving condition.

The houses and office-houses are commodious. There is a good kitchen garden and pidgeon-house, and an orchyard well stored with fruit-trees, which begin to bear plentifully.

There is an inexhaustable quarry of fine free-stone in the grounds, which, from the scarcity of stone in that part of the country, and easy communication, both by land and water, with Perth, may turn to great advantage.

The lands hold partly of the Crown and partly of a subject superior; and entitle the proprietor to vote in elections. The tiends are valued. The upset price will be 9000 l. Sterling.

The conditions of sale, progress of writs, rentals, and surveys of the lands, will be shewn by William Lumsdaine, writer to the signet, New Street, Edinburgh.

ANNUITY to be SOLD.

TO SELL, an ANNUITY of 200 l. sterling, payable quarterly, on the Life of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, secured by adjudication on his estate.—Enquire at Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

HOUSES and LANDS.

TO be SOLD, the whole HERITABLE SUBJECTS which pertained to the deceased Bailie Alexander Petrie of Elgin, lying in the town and neighbourhood thereof, viz.

Two Eighteen Parts of Land—a Moss Ward—that large Plot of Ground, lying to the south of the wards of Elgin, of 23 Scots acres.—The Apothecary's Croft—and a Close of Bigging opposite the High Church of Elgin, and on the south side of the street thereof, a great part of which has been for many years as an INN, under the sign of the *Red Lion*.———Any person inclining to purchase the same, either in whole or in parcels, may apply to Bailie Alexander Shaw merchant in Inverness.—The purchasers can have access to the whole at Whitsunday first, there being no lease on the premisses.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN AYR SHIRE.

THE whole LANDS and ESTATE belonging to GILBERT MACADAM of Merkland, to be SOLD, either in Lots or altogether, by public roup, upon Thursday the 18th day of January 1781, within the house of John M'Kenzie vintner in Ayr, between the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon, consisting of

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, viz.

Lot I. The farm of LEIGHTS, in the parish of New Cumnock, comprehending the two merk land of Carcow, the twenty shilling land of Laglaff, the half merk land of Dunshill, the one merk land of Ashmark, and twenty shilling land of Leights.

The public burdens on these lands are 5l. 11s. 7d 5 12ths Sterling of stipend to the minister of New Cumnock, and nine shillings Sterling of school master's salary, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 300l. 6s. 8d. Scots of valuation.

The valued rent thereof is - - - L. 140 0 ●

Lot II. The fourteen shilling and six penny land of old extent of BRUNTSHIELD, now called MERKLAND, and half merk land of Auchinglongford, in Bruntshield, of old extent, lying in the parish of Sorn, or Dalgain.

The public burdens in lot 2d are about 5 l. Sterling, and are valued in the cess-books at 13zl. 9s. 2d. Scots.

The valued rent thereof is - - - 75 0 ●

Lot III. The sixteen shilling land of MIDDLE HEILAR, lying in said parish of Sorn.

The public burdens on this last lot are four pecks, half meal half bear, to the minister of Mauchlin, ten shillings and sixpence Sterling to the minister of Sorn; and one shilling and threepence Sterling school salary.

The valued rent thereof is - - 35 0 ●

L. 250 0 0

The above lands hold of the Crown, except the half-mark land of Auchinlongford, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member to serve in Parliament. There is a considerable quantity of wood upon the lands ready for cutting, and fine young natural woods, properly inclosed, in the lands of Merkland. There are both coal and lime in the lands and in the neighbourhood, and are capable of great improvement, but the greatest part are excellent sheep pasture. Upon the lands of Leights there is a new-built convenient dwelling house, consisting of eight fire-rooms, neatly finished, and a good set of offices. The lower part of these lands are finely inclosed and subdivided with substantial stone-dykes. And the whole being out of lease, may be entered to immediately.——Any person fond of retirement, or of rural diversions of fishing and hunting, cannot be more agreeably accommodated. The surrounding hills abound with game of all kinds, and the rivers with a variety of fish.

The present possessors will show the premises; and the progress of writs, which are clear, will be shown, with the articles and conditions of roup, by applying to John Boswell writer in Ayr, any time within ten days of the roup.

ADJOURNED

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, on Wednesday the 24th day of January 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceased Robert Wood of Leetside, in the following Lots.

LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of Whitsom, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united parishes of Whitsom and Hiltown, as presently possessed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickson, with the teinds, houses, yards, and pertinents.

The proven yearly rent is - - L. 348 8 9 9-12ths

DEDUCTIONS.

Ministers stipend,	L. 8	13	10	
Schoolmaster's salary,	0	9	4	9-12ths
Feu-duties of part of the lands which hold of subject-superiors,	1	4	5	6-12ths
Blanch duties,	0	0	0	6-12ths
	10	7	8	9-12ths

Total free rent, L. 338 1 0 3 12ths

Upset price, at 21 years purchase, is L. 7099 1 5 3-12ths

These lands, except a small part, hold of the Crown blench. They consist of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, English measure. The soil is remarkably fine. The whole estate is well inclosed with hedges and ditches, which are in the very best order and condition; the inclosures are large, well laid out, and amply supplied with water; the situation is good and convenient, being within six English miles of Dunse, seven of Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth, all great market towns. The straw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The house and stables are good, and covered with Easdale slates; the barns, shades, and other out-houses, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houses and fences on the estate in good and sufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

LOT II.

The Lands of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardson.

The yearly rent is			L. 36	● ●
Deductions,				
Minister's stipend	L. 0	2	10	
Schoolmaster's salary	0	4	1	
Blanch duties	0	0	1½	
	0	7	0½	
Total free rent			L. 35	12 11½
Upset-price, at 21 years purchase, is			L. 748	12 1½

The lands hold blanch of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, English measure. They lie about a mile east from the lands in lot 1st. are divided into two inclosures, both well supplied with water, and every way fencible. The straw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houses and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, and a plan of the estate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the signet; and copies of the articles are also to be seen in the hands of James Lorain, sheriff-clerk of Berwick-shire.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, *viz.* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when sent to any house